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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *EREBIA DISCOIDALIS* KIRBY (RHOPALOCERA: SATYRIDAE)

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Hipparchia discoidalis Kirby (1837, in Richardson, Fauna Boreal-Amer., IV, p. 298, Pl. III, figs. 2 and 3) was described from several specimens taken at Cumberland-house, Lat. 54°. This locality is in Saskatchewan, Canada, near the Manitoba line. Warren (1936, Mono. Genus *Erebia*, p. 214) says: "In Vol. I, p. 3 (*loc. cit.*), the localities for *discoidalis* are given as 'Hudson Bay, and Siberia.'" He adds: "... the description makes it fairly sure that it was a Hudson Bay specimen which Kirby was describing." Upon the following page (*loc. cit.*, p. 215) Warren says, "Kirby's types were from Hudson Bay...." This reference to Kirby seems to be erroneous and these localities have not been found cited elsewhere in Richardson. In any event, the type locality must be restricted to Cumberland-house as given by Kirby and is not Hudson Bay, about 350 miles northeast of Cumberland-house as the crow flies.

Although specimens from these two localities may not differ greatly, Kirby's original description states "the primaries with a discoidal tawny stripe" and again "a triangular obscure reddish-tawny discoidal stripe extends from the base to the posterior margin of the primaries" (*loc. cit.*, p. 298). This is well illustrated by his figures (*loc. cit.*, Plate III, figs. 2 and 3) and is matched perfectly by specimens in my collection from various localities in Manitoba: Fort Churchill (eighteen males, eleven females); McCreary (four males, one female); Miniota (one male); Riding Mountains (eleven males, eleven females); and four males from Jack F. May without data but probably from the Riding Mountains also. These latter specimens, however, from southern Manitoba differ somewhat from Fort Churchill specimens in their smaller size and paler color.

Erebia discoidalis mcdunnoughi, new subspecies

Further west in Alberta and extending northward to Alaska specimens of *discoidalis* differ from the Manitoba examples in the color of the upper side of the wings which is mummy brown[1] with a hazel triangular discoidal stripe extending from the base to the outer margin of the primaries. This stripe is more extensive in the females, and in specimens from Alberta it occupies most of the primaries. The under side does not differ greatly from typical specimens but is paler. No substantial difference has been found between the genitalia of Alaskan and Manitoba specimens. They agree quite well with Warren's figure (*loc. cit.*, Plate 38, fig. 353) which is from an Alberta specimen and therefore the new subspecies. I am pleased to name this new subspecies *Erebia discoidalis mcdunnoughi* in honor of Dr. J. McDunnough as a slight token of appreciation of his many favors.

The types and their distribution are as follows: holotype, male, White Horse, Alaska, June 6, 1923 (J. A. Kusche); and allotype, female, same locality and collector, June 17, 1923 (both ex coll. Dr. John A. Comstock); both in The American Museum of Natural History. Paratypes: one male, Eagle, Alaska, June 8, 1936 (F. Grinnell); one male, Fort Yukon, Alaska, July 1919 (J. A. Kusche) (ex coll. Dr. John A. Comstock); one male, near White Horse, Alaska, June 6, 1923; one male, near White Horse, Alaska, June 9, 1923;

[1] All color terms are from Robert Ridgway, 1912, "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

three males, Didsbury, Alberta, April 26, May 13, and May 24, 1906 (C. Garrett); two females, Millarville, Alberta, May 20, 1911; four males and four females, Calgary, Alberta, May 7, 1914. Also the following paratypes in the Los Angeles Museum: five males and one female, Eagle, Alaska, June 5, 1936 (F. Grinnell); two females, same locality and collector, June 8, 1936; four males, Fort Yukon, Alaska, July 1919 (J. A. Kusche); five males and one female, White Horse, Alaska, June 6, 1923 (J. A. Kusche); one male same locality and collector, June 7, 1923; three males, same locality and collector, June 8, 1923; two males and one female, same locality and collector, June 9, 1923.

One pair of paratypes each to the British Museum (Natural History), Canadian National Collection, United States National Museum, Carnegie Museum, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The other paratypes are in the collection of the author.